G/RLAND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MOSQUITO CONTROL PROGRAM

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MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

Presented: July, 2007

Updated: July, 2012

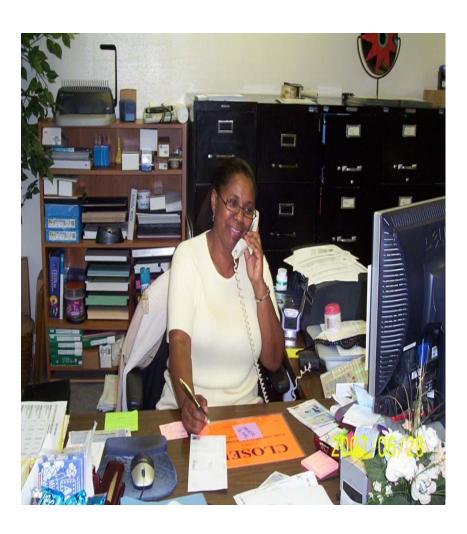
SMALL BUT VITAL PROGRAM

 0.5 Health Specialist FTE and a seasonal service worker are assigned to program

\$4,000 budget for operations

- GHD follows U. S. Centers for Disease Control recommended program methodology
- Staff licensed through Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to purchase and apply insecticides for public protection. Licensure requires annual classroom training of staff
- DSHS began annual program audits in 2003; GHD has yet to have demerit

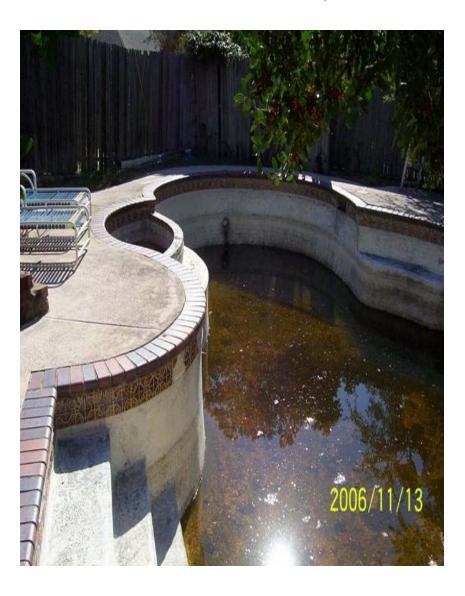
- Since 2002, GHD has found WNV in only one mosquito species, *Culex quinquefasciatus*. The southern house mosquito.
- GHD's mosquito control activities are directed at the female "quinks" – she is the target species
- The female "quinks" is a timid, night-time feeder that prefers an avian blood meal, but will feed on humans and other mammals.
- She lays her eggs in stagnant, organic-rich water



- GHD uses citizen calls as the sentinel for activity efforts.
- High numbers of mosquito landings, dead birds and stagnant water sites (swimming pools) are all used in the surveillance effort.
- Dead birds are not collected for study.

MOSQUITO CONTROL What can citizens do?

- While outdoors in the evening, wear light-colored, long sleeve clothing, and use an insect repellent containing DEET.
- Eliminate any standing water on your property, such as birdbaths (clean them twice per week), pet water dishes, clogged rain gutters, stored tires, and buckets. Containers that can hold an inch or two of water can breed mosquitoes.
- Report any standing water that you are not able to eliminate yourself to the Health Department.



CITIZEN CALLS

2002 - 1447 (WNV first reported)

2003 - 1590

2004 - 306

2005 - 186

2006 - 245

2007 - 443

2008 - 230

2009 - 174

2010 - 115

2011 - 32

2012 - 77 (through July 10)

- Each call is logged and responded to by staff
- GHD uses two agents for larviciding:
 - Vectolex® (B. sphaericus)
 - Agnique®
- Both chemicals are nontoxic and environmentally safe



- Gravid traps are selective for "quinks"
- The females that are trapped are lured in to the perfect egg laying site – she also will have had a blood meal prior to this egg laying







MOSQUITOES TESTED FOR VIRUS ACTIVITY

2005 - 3,883

2006 - 3,366

2007 - 4,365

2008 - 4,782

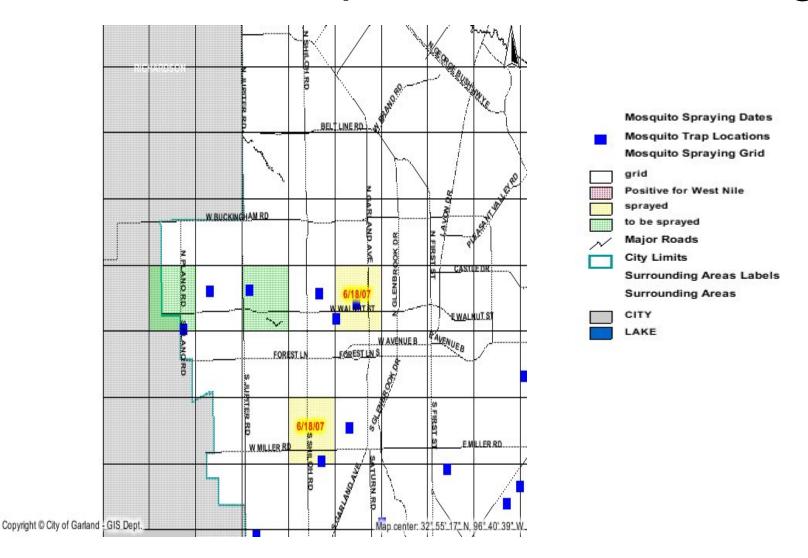
2009 - 4,978

2010 - 4,635

2011 - 2,371

2012 - 2,562 (through July 10)

Spraying Information available on the Health Department Home Page



In 2002, with the first virus found in a mosquito, GHD became a controller of disease-carrying mosquitoes and not a manager of nuisance species.

A grid is sprayed when:

- •The number of female *Culex quinquefasciatus* is greater than 100 in one trap on one night
- A cluster of dead blue jays and/or crows is reported
- Confirmed or probable WNV or SLE case in human
- Confirmed WNV or SLE in a mosquito or bird specimen

Miles of roadway sprayed:

2002 -	1,677 (WNV first reported)
2003 -	1,590
2004 -	2,691
2005 -	1,294
2006 -	268
2007 -	187
2008 -	166
2009 -	236
2010 -	72
2011 -	32
2012 -	129 (through July 10)



* Truck operated at night or early morning to reduce human & beneficial insect exposure



- spraying Aqualuer 20-20 ® or Envion 30-30 ®
- active chemical agent in Aqualuer and Envion is permethrin
- Mixed with water it is applied at ~ 5.0 ounces per minute with the truck driving at 10 mph



 An estimated 5/100ths of a teaspoon of active agent in a microscopic mist lands on a typical residential lot (1/4 acre)

WNV Activity

<u>Year</u>	+Mosquito	<u>+Human</u>
2002	6	0
2003	34	4
2004	28	1
2005	32	5
2006	14	11
2007	12	2
2008	0	2
2009	13	1
2010	0	0
2011	0	2
2012 (through July	10) 16	0

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